THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. NO. 48

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year	$10 00
" 6 months	5 00
" 1 month	1 00
Weekly, 1 year	$3 00
" 6 months	2 00
" 1 month	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less minion type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day	$ 1 00
1 "	1 week	3 50
1 "	2 "	6 00
1 "	3 "	8 00
1 "	1 month	10 00
1 "	2 "	15 00
1 "	3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, PUBLISHER.

THE INTERNAL TAXES.

THE STAMP ACT.

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds	exempt.
AFFIDAVIT	5 cents.
in suit or legal proceedings	exempt.
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written	5 cents.
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument	
Of patent right	5 cents.
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand	2 cents.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100	5 cents.
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof	5 cents.
BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America	exempt.
Or receipt for goods on any foreign ports	10 cents.
BILL OF SALE—of any vessel, or part thereof when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars	50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars	$1.
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof	50 cents.
Of personal property [other than ship or vessel]	5 cents.
BOND—personal, for payment of money [See Mortgage]	
Official	
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less	50 cents.
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof	50 cents.
BONDS—county, city and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage)	
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule	25 cents.
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars	2 cents.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars	5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company	25 cents.
General	5 cents.
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace	
Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public	5 cents.
Of search of records	5 cents.
That certain papers are on file	5 cents.
That certain papers cannot be found	5 cents.
Of redemption o land sold for taxes	5 cents.
Of birth, marriage and death	5 cents.
Of qualifications of school teachers	5 cents.
Of profits in an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars	10 cents.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars	25 cents
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof	25 cents.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25 cents.
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file	5 cents.
(N. B—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of five cents)	
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER—for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand	2 cents
CONTRACT—See Agreement).	
Brokers	10 cents.
CONVEYANCE—deed, instrument or writing whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value, which does not exceed five hundred dollars	50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars	$1.
For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars	50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding one hundred dollars in value	25 cents.
Exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value	50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars in value	$1.
For the withdrawal of any goods or, merchandise from bonded warehouse	50 cents
GUAGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding sixty-two and red gallons gross	10 cents
Exceeding fifty hundred gallons	25 cents.
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends therein	25 cents.
To vote an election of incorporated company	10 cents.
To receive or collect rents	25 cents.
To sell or convey, or rent, or lease real estate	$1.
For any other purpose	50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed four thousand dollars ny	
Fo every additional two thousand dollar o fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars	50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees	$1.
to a stamp duty of	
PROTEST—upon bill note, check or, draft	25 cents.
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland).	
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note	
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property	2 cents.
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance	
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares, or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value	10 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars	20 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars.	10 cents.
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard	25 cents.
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity	50 cents.
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars or over	50 cents.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for one hundred dollars, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid	50 cents.
Writs of error, appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record	50 cents.
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars	25 cents.
When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars	50 cents.
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10	10 cents.
Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars	50 cents.
INSURANCE, LIFE—when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars	25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars	50 cents.
Exceeding five thousand dollars	$1.
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rents does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum	50 cents.
Exceeding three hundred dollars for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars	50 cents.
Perpetual subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."	
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional	
MEASURERS' RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels	10 cents.
Exceeding one thousand bushels	25 cents.
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars	50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars	50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS	
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35.	50 cents.
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50	
For every additional fifty dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of fifty dollars	$1.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severaly require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of any amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of Real Estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

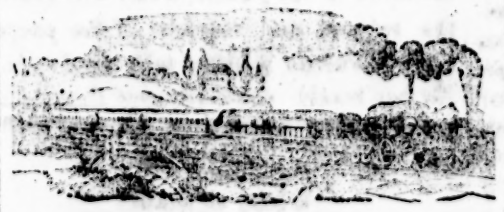
ENNISS'

DIARRHEA SPECIFIC,

FOR the speedy cure of DIARRHEA, FLUX, DYSENTRY and COLIC, for sale at Still's old Drug Store by

J. R. ENNISS.

Salisbury June 21, '65 33-tf



WESTERN. N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to do so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.
President

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STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865

White Sulpher Springs,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N C.

The undersigned having assumed the management of this justly celebrated watering establishment, announces to the public, that on and after the first of June he will open the same for the reception of boarders to the number of fifty. There are several very prettily located cottages on the grounds suitable for families or single persons. With the view of conforming to the present financial condition of the country, the price of board has been fixed at $35 per month or a less time $2 per day, current funds.

The long experience and extensive practice of the undersigned as a Physician, will insure to invalids who may seek the waters of Catawba for their medical qualities, such devotion as will best elaborate their healing qualities, and his personal supervision will be given to secure the utmost comfort to his guests. The Springs will be kept open till the 1st of November.—There are several Chylbeate the medical properties of which stand unrivalled. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages here offered, will please address the Proprietor as early as possible,—Post Office, Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

☞In coming to the Springs they will get off the cars at Robards Turn' Out, Statesville and Morganton Rail Road.

WM. FREDRICK STUART

May 28th, 1865. 21t-21

DRUG

AND

APOTHECARY

STORE.

HENDERSON & SCHAFER,

UP STAIRS

In DR. HENDERSON'S BRICK BUILDING, corner Main and Water Streets, have on hand a large assortment of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS,

DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES,

guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Also,

SODA, COPPERAS,

SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

PURE BRANDY & WHISKEY

for medicinal purposes. All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

MEDICINES

for Physicians carefully put up.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded and put up at all hours day or night by an experienced *DRUGGIST and CHEMIST*.

Salisbury, June 1865. 28dtf

SALISBURY

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY WILL BE PREPARED to furnish GAS LIGHT with'n a few days. Consumers, whose fixtures are not in order, may have them repaired by calling on Mr. Wilburn C. Fraley. The price of Gas will be $15 per 1000, at present, but will be reduced as soon as circumstances will admit of it. Bills will be collected monthly, and the Gas will be shut off from those who fail to pay promptly.

J. D. BROWN. Pres't.

June 26th, 1865. 38—d6t

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 8, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

The South for Union and Fraternity.

The honest manner in which the South have calmly signed themselves to the result of war should, excite the admiration of the North and of the world as much so as their courage in battle and their fortitud in danger and privation. We find, that there are some of our late enemies who seem to appreciate it with a proper feeling. The following article on this subject we find in the New York *Daily News* and we have no doubt it will be read with great interest by our people.

"There is something in the calm resignation of the Southern people that appeals irresistibly to the sympathy and forebearance of their conquerors. We know not whether most to admire their heroism in war or that moral courage that enables them to accept with dignity and composure the consequences of defeat. The danger is lest the vanquished should behave more nobly and more creditably in their helplessness than the victors in their might. There are heard no murmurs, no repinings, no petulant outbursts of rage and disappointment from the South; but, too often, the language and sentiment of hostillity and sectional antipathy prevails over the better feelings and the judgment of the triumphant North.

There is some excuse for the expression of rankling spite and enmity in a subdued and impoverished people, with the pain and mortification of recent discomfiture swelling their hearts with morbid sensibility; but there is no excuse for the parade of power and the exhibition of malice and resentment in those who stand in the midst of trophies, the acknowledged masters of the field.

The conduct of the Southern people attests the sincerity of their abnegation of armed opposition to the Federal Government. With the same unanimity and identity of of action and purpose with which they sprang to arms in defense of their political belief, they have now laid down those arms, and with a expressed their desire to resume the privileges and obligations of American citizenship under the Federal Union. They were bold and open foes so long as they relied upon the agencies of war: their own interests, no less than motives of self-respect and honor, are guarantees that they will act in good faith as coworkers in the mission of the Republic.

The views and inclination expressed by the several delegations from Southern States that have conferred with the President, evince a spirit that, if not repelled by harshness, will insure a quiet and natural relapse to the normal condition of subordination to civil authority, in true intent of republicanism. The most violent and obstinate partizans of secession have become unqualified submissionists to the central rule, and are to-day willing, even zealous, laborers in the cause of tranquality, order and rehabilitation.

No confederate leader has been more active and efficient than General Forrest in striking for the Southern cause. His name is associated with the boldest, the most desperate and destructive phases of that partisan warefare which constituted one of the most terrible resources of the South. But the fierce mosstrooper, the reckless raider, who spread terror before him and left desolation behind, has been transformed, at the first signal of peace, into the quiet and law-abiding citizen, giving bond for his good behavior, and lending his valuable service to the Federal authorities for the suppression of all lawless bands in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. Is it not wiser to accept the useful friendship of such men than to compel them to retain a brooding antagonism? General Forrest is but a type of the foremost Confederate chiefs. Bitter and furious on the war-path, they put aside their enmity when they surrender their swords.—There is no inconsistency in their conduct.

As soldiers, they were energetic, stern and dangerous to those opposed to them in arms; as citizens, they will be the most peaceable and obedient disciples of law and order. General Forrest says that he means the oath of allegiance he has taken in good faith; that he is henceforward a citizen of the United States and a friend of the Union; that he will aid the Government as far as he can in restoring order; and that the authorities may thereafter try him and hang him if they see fit.

How is it possible for a brave and generous people to harbor resentments, or to seek for vengeance against such men!—They are disarmed, they are submissive, they are powerless for evil they are available for good; they ask our friendship, they invite good will and mutual confidence—surely we neither fear them so much that we cannot trust them, nor hate them so much that we will not accept their offer of fraternity. Shall we put manacles upon the hands that are extended to us in invitation of a friendly grasp? Shall we give the cold shoulder to those who offer conciliation and who, in some capacity, are to be members of our political household? The Southern people must either be trusted as partners in and co-inheritors of our republicanism, or our republicanism must be relinquished. Which shall it be? There is no way, under our legitimate system of government by which they can be deprived of the full rights of citizenship, while the people of the North enjoy republicanism. We must change our form of government or concede that the South and its populations are upon a level with ourselves in all political prerogative.—The popular sentiment of the North is fast tending toward an appreciation of this truth, and it will soon be impossible to enforce a vindictive policy or to prolong the exercise of arbitrary power without outraging the public feeling. But far better would it be for those that now have influence in the councils of the Republic to anticipate the wishes of the people, and to accord full amnesty and political equality to all classes of the South, as a matter of justice and expediency, and not upon compulsion.

The North Carolina Advertiser.

One of the handsomest journals we have seen in the South, since the war, came to us yesterday as the North Carolina *Advertiser*, published by Messrs. Battle, Heck, & Co., of the North Caro- [illegible] with useful information to the speculator and Northern capitalists, while those of our impoverished people who find it necessary to offer their lands for sale will find the *Advertiser* a proper means of making their desires known. In the field of enterprise Messrs. Battle, Heck, & Co., have nothing to learn.

We have also received Gov. Brownlow's celebrated paper, the Knoxville *Whig*, the New York Daily *News*, and the Statesville *American*, papers that we are exceedingly glad to place upon our exchange list,

Governor. Holden.

We are pleased, and again express our pleasure at seeing the warm and hearty approval and endorsement of Govornor Holden's actions so far, by the people, and the press throughout the State. If a warm feeling of regard and interest for the interests of the people, and an entire devotion to the public weal, will deserve the respect and support of the people, then Governor Holden will receive it.—He has truely demonstrated that he has acted "with charity to all and malice against none."

White, or Black?

"A petition is is in circulation in Minnessota in favor of woman's suffrage."—Our exchange from which we get the above neglects to inform us whether the movement is for Black or White women. We suppose the former, or the petition would probably meet but little favor in the radius in which it is being circulated.

The Paroling of Mosby.

[From the Richmond Republic, June 26.]

Colonel Mosby, of the late Confederate army, was paroled in Lynchburg by the Provost Marshal on last Friday week. Colonel Mosby's brother, some days previously, appeared at the Provost Marshal's office and inquired if the partisan chief would be paroled if he surrendered himself, to which an affirmative answer was given. Mosby then came into town, but in the meantime orders had been received from Richmond not to parole him. The Provost Marshal thereupon gave him a safe conduct to return whence he came; but subsequently, and before Mosby had left town, orders came from Richmond that he might be paroled, which was accordingly done. Some days afterwards Mosby returned to his home in Charlottesville, and was immediately arrested, it not being believed there that his parole was genuine; but he was released on the receipt of information by telegraph from Richmond that he had been regularly paroled.

GENERAL NEWS.

Independence day was appropriately celebrated at Raleigh, Charlotte and other cities in North Carolina.

Tod R. Caldwell has been appointed Aid to Gov. Holden with the rank of Colonel.

By permission of the Secretary of War, Miss Annie E. Surratt has been permitted constantly to keep her mothers company. Mrs. Surratt owing to her feeble condition, has been removed from her cell to a comfortable room in the penitentiary.

Colonel Edward W. Jones, of Plymouth, N. C., has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the first District of this State.

General Sherman had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Cincinnatti on Friday last. He made a speech, in which he said that Gen Grant himself planned the great campaign which culminated in the destruction of the rebel armies.

The Standard says:—The United States Sanitary Commission have broken up their headquarters at Fortress Monroe. This patriotic Commission has done an untold amount of good for the soldiers of the Union.

It might have added for us too, for they have relieved the suffering of many a rebel.

It is reported that Atlanta, Ga., is being rebuilt much more rapidly than could have been anticipated. Business is beginning to be quite brisk.—Many families which went North after Gen. Sherman's evacuation, are about returning.

[illegible] Tennessee, recently charged the Grand Jury to indict Gov. Brownlow for executing the laws. The jury unanimously refused to find a bill.

The St. Louis Democrat says the new Constitution is adopted by more than 3,000 majority.—Without the soldiers' vote it would have been lost.

We learn that Trustyn Polk has gone to Cuba; that Waldo P. Johnson and Thomas C. Johnson were in Virginia a short time ago, and that Monroe M. Parsons has gone to Brazil. These and few other prominent Missourians did not think it safe for them to return home, as they anticipated sharing the fate of Jeff Davis.

The position of private Secretary to Gov. Holden has been offered to Lewis Hane Esq., of Davidson county.

A meeting in Baltimore has declared upon raising $100,000 or more with which to purchase farm tools and supplies for the farmers in the Valley of Virginia, at cost, the recipients to be given two years or more to pay.

Accounts from City Point, Va., represent agricultural affairs in adjacent counties as being in a deplorable condition, owing to scarcity of seed stock, farming utensils, and labor. The necessities of the inhabitants cannot be more than half supplied by the comeing crops.

Mr. Kilbourn, special agent of the Government, has arrived in Washington from Florida. He reports that great destitution prevails in that State, and that in some districts there is actual starvation.

A Southern correspondent of the Cincinnatti Commercial recently charged that Lieutenant Col. Pritchard, who captured Jefferson Davis, robbed a brother officer of that honor by an act of bad faith, and by conduct dishonorable brought about the fight that occurred between the Wisconsin and Michigan cavalry at the time of the capture of Davis in which two soldiers were killed and several wounded. The official report of Lt. Col. Harnden of the First Wisconsin cavalry, which has been published in a Wisconsin paper, corroberates the statement.

Gen. Grant's monthly pay, income tax deducted is one thousand and sixty-two dollars and seventy cents. This sum is exclusive of commutation of quarters, etc., which amounts to nearly as much more.

We are indebted to the columns of the Raleigh Progress for late news.

An order has been issued from the War Department releasing all Confederate prisoners now held by the United States Authorities below the rank of Colonel. The order will probably be executed this week and arrangments for the transportation of the prisoners to their homes have been completed.

The Russians have met with a terible defeat in Central Asia. We are glad of it!

Reports from different sections of the country give accounts of extraordinary celebrations of the Fourth of July. The national celebration at Gettysburg and the laying of the corner stone of the monuments erected on the battle-fields passed off in a manner more successful than even its most sanguine friends anticipated.

In Petersburg the day was duly celebrated after the old time manner. Salutes were fired, addresses and orations made, &c. The military did not participate.

Subscriptions to the new, seven thirty national loan amounted to three million of dollars on Monday. The enthusiasm of the people on the subject is still on the increase.

Advices from Wilmington represent great sickness there. Spotted fever is raging terribly, and all classes of citizens are its victims. The ravages of the diseases among the blacks is dreadful.

Gov. Clark of Mississippi is at Hilton Head, S. Carolina.

Juarez is buying up old U. S. arms.

A Union meeting has been held in Houston, Texas in which the most prominent citizens participated. Resolutions of the right character were adopted.

Albert Pike of Arkansas, is in Indianapolis. He is on his way to Washington to settle his Indian affairs.

The New Hampshire Legislature have ratified the Congressional amendment abolishing slavery.

The Latest Opinion of the London Times.

[From the London Times, June 17.]

We are an outspoken people, and make no secret of our conclusion, but there is nothing in those conclusions to which any citizen of the Union need object. We have been surprised at the abrupt extinction of the war, but not more so than the Americans themselves. Whatever may have been our speculations or sympathies, we rejoice that the work of carnage is at an end. We cordialy reciprocate the expressions of amity which reach us from America, and shall not be disbelieved in our professions of desire for permanent peace. For the rest, we can only wait. We can see nothing of the future, nor will we pretend to believe that the revolution is over. On the contrary, we see that it is but half finished, and that America will certainly never again be the America of the past. But it may well be something better. The blot of slavery, at any rate, is effaced from its soil, and one subject of contention is removed. The position, too, of each State of the Union in relation to the whole is now defined and established, if not improved. Then the people have learned truths and unlearned fallacies, besides undergoing that instructive experience which war seldom fails to yield. We expect, indeed, that the Americans of the future will be more like other people and less like their former selves.

We will not attempt to flatter them.—They know well enough what we thought of their civil war, and they will be prompt to comprehend that our judgment remain in suspense still. In a few words, they have won—won against the expectation of the whole world—but what they have won remains yet to be seen. The result is probably within their own control. Upon their policy it will depend whether the South becomes again amalgamated with the North, or survives only as a blemish and a burden to the republic. The work of reconstruction may be more trying than the work of subjugation. The present policy of the victorious administration it is easier to comprehend than to approve. We can well understand that Americans, after learning to their own cost what insurrection means, are beginning to entertain a new idea of its character; nor are we surprised at the denunciations now launched against the crime of "treason;" but the government of Washington should remember that between acts of treason and civil ware there is a recognized distinction, and that if the discrimination be logically somewhat difficult it has in

this instance been made practically easy. The people of the North know full well that this contest between them and their fellow citizens of the South has, indeed, been a civil war, and nothing less. We need not appeal to the gigantic proportions of the conflict, for the actual conduct of the strife on both sides furnishes evidence in abundance. The belligerents did observe the rules of war, the captives were considered prisoners of war, and treated as such. If in the heat of the contest any act contrary to the laws of war was committed, it was palliated or explained. In fact, at the very moment that the federal government is bringing the Confederate President to trial, one of its own generals, the very soldier who captured Richmond, is proclaiming to the world that the "marches, sieges and battles of the armies of the United States, in distance, duration, resolution, brilliancy and result dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements." We will not stop to measure the truth of this panegyric, but the very pretention is enough to show that the contest which can be so described was a mighty war and not a mean rebellion, and that the leaders of the South are not captured traitors, but conquored enemies.

LOCAL.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE GERMAN.

The visitors to General Hospital No. 10 last winter will recollect a polite and attentive Ward-master by the name of Jacob Miller. When the Union forces occupied the town, Jacob hired him a house and became a citizen—since then he has been in difficulty all the while and three several times has been in the guard house. The last time he was in the guard house he wrote a most comical letter to Col. Butterfield which we published. A few days since it seems that this irrepressible German took it into his head to get married. In the very first hour of his married life however he seems to have lost his temper and gave a whiping to a colored woman whom he thought had stolen his watch, the watch was afterwards found in possession of his wife. for this offence he has been sentenced to ten days police duty. A severe sentence on Jacob for we believe this and all of his other difficulties arise from the natural simplicity of his character and from no intention to violate the law.

The Provost Marshal's Office.

The following arrests were made since last report: D. Daiskell, C. B. Rector, W. W. Sulivan, E. Murphy, Pat Welch, D. Sowers, W. Mitchell, A. Smith, M. Kenedy and James Harris, soldiers for breeches of discipline and Dan. Benninger a paroled rebel was arrested for stealing a horse and sentenced to ten days policing.

DIED.

Private James Munday Co. F Holcombe's Legion, died at the Hospital in the Confederate ward on Thursday last. Poor fellow, he had been a prisoner for a long time and was returning home when just upon the threshold of his county where kind friends were waiting to receive him, the hand of disease seized him in its iron grasp and stretched him on the bed of pain from which he never rose. We buried him yesterday, quietly and sadly, no friend was near save one comrade who had shared with him in the army of Lee many a danger and hardship. No volley of musketry proclaimed that it was a brave soldier we were burying, for alas, few do honor to the living much less the dead.—After life's fitful fever our comrade sleeps well.

"His name struck off the breathing roll
He has gone on a long, a long furlough."

A gentleman by the name of B. T. Perry has been appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

CHEAP GOODS.

Those who are in want of cheap goods will find them at Vaughn & Bancroff's "Jenkins Corner." They have every variety of ladies hats, caps, calicoes, corsets, gloves, hoops, hair pins, laces, slippers, jewelry etc, [illegible] low rate.

POLICING.

The streets are much improved in appearance and we are gratified to see the efforts made by the proper officials to have the town properly policed. In another column will be found an order from Col. Hickey, the Post Commandant, with reference to this subject. He authorizes us to say that if the citizens, early each morning, will collect the offal, slops &c. and place it in the street near their residences, wagons will call each day at 7 A. M. and carry it away.

SODA WATER.

The order of the General commanding, shuts us out from mint juleps' but the enterprise of Perkins & Barrow, affords to our citizens a cool and pleasing b verage. The have started a Soda Fountain and are sunning it with great success at Cowan's Brick Row.

FOR SALE—A Fine Bread Mare for Sale. Apply to COL. HICKEY,
july 8, 1865—dtf Post Commandant's Office.

TREASURY DEPT. OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., June 14, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Public Treasurer of North Carolina, by W W Holden, Provisional Governor, with the duty assigned, among other things, of collecting and securing all the property of the State, at home or abroad: hereby notifies all persons having any such property in their possession, to report the same to me without delay, to the end that I may get the same into my possession for the use of the State; and all persons knowing of any such property in the possession of others are requested to give me information thereof.

W. H. Oliver is authorized to receive any State property in Alamance county, and H. A. Dowd is authorized to receive any such property in the State, west of Alamance county.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treas. & Prop Agt. of N. C.
June 27. 48—d3t

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 4th of July, a red sorrel mare, 12 hands high with blaze in forehead, and a small diamond mark on the nose, will be nine years old next spring. The thief, (who is supposed to be a negro,) took an old saddle & bridle off with the mare, and was traced as far as Mocksville N. C., and is supposed to be making his way to the mountains of North Carolina. Any one returning said mare to the undersigned at Tyro, Davidson county N. C., will receive the above reward

A. G. McBRIDE.
July, 1865. 51-47

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE.

SPUN Cotton, assorted 8, 9. 10, 11, & 12.
Brown Shirting.
Spool Cotton, black and white.
Flax Thread, assorted.
Shoes, gentleman and ladies.
Hats, black and drab.
Suspenders.
Buttons, assorted.
Handkerchiefs.
Calicoes.
Ladies hose.
Gentleman ½ do.
Pin's.
Linen bosoms and collars.
Black Braide.
Hoop skirts.
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, &c., &c.

MICHAEL BROWN.
July 7, 1865. tf 47
☞ Flour always on hand. M. B.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT SILL'S DRUG STORE.
PEPPER, SPICE,
SALTS, GINGER,
CLOVES, NUTMEGS,
AYER'S PILLS, AND
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, AT
J. H. ENNISS' DRUG STORE.
Salisbury N. C., July 6th, 1865. tf—46

Office N. C Railroad Company,
Company Shops, 23d June, 1865

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Salisbury on the 2d Thursday, 13th July, 1865 Stockholders who can not attend in person will please send proxies. All Stockholders will be required to take the oath required by the President of the United States.

F. A. STAGG, Sec. and Auditor.
Salisbury, June 6, 1865. 6t-45

SALISBURY, N. C.,
July 5th, 1865.

Soldiers! The Christian Commission has received a new supply. Rooms in Murphy's Block. Main street, and any others who may desire to assist the freedman in mutual improvement will find elemental reading. Give us a call.

Open from 8 till 11 A. M. and from 2 till 5 P. M.

Copies of "Christ in the Army" or the History of the origin and operation of the United Christian Commission, on hand.

H. R AUSTIN,
Agt. U. S. C. C.
Salisbury, June 5, 1865. 2t-45

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,
121 Front St., New York.

REFERS TO
Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murray, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C.
july 5-d6m

HEAD QUARTERS POST,
Salisbury, N. C., July 7, 186.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

The Lieutenant Colonel having ordered that all enlisted men found in this city during the day and night without proper authority, and all colored men found idling on the streets, be arrested, and that they be made to do police duty through the city. He now orders all citizens to remove from about their premises all offal and collect it opposite or near their residences so that it may be taken off by the wagons each day which are ordered for that purpose.

By command of
MAJ. JAMES T. HICKEY,
Commanding Post.

P. P. MEARICK,
Lt. and Act. Post Adj't.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SALISBURY

BY virtue of a commission issued by W. W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, the undersigned has been qualified as Intendant of Police of the Town of Salisbury, and invested with all the "rights, priviledges, power and authority, useful and necessary to the just and proper discharge of his duties under the laws in being prior to the 20th of May 1861" and by virtue of a similar Commission the following citizens of Salisbury, have been qualified as Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, viz:

Wm. Murphy,	Martin Richwine.
S. R. Harrison,	J. S. McCubbins.
F. E. Shober,	A. L. Young.
Thos. E. Brown.	J. M. Coffin.

By order of the Board of commissioners, all laws and Ordinances of the town of Salisbury, in being prior to the 20th May 1861, we hereby declare to be in full force and effect after the 1st July 1865.—All good citizens are exhorted to aid the Municipal Authority in the maintenance of law and orde within the limits of said Town, and are hereby assured that the military authority will lend its co-operation to the attainment of this object.

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Police

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every County they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its lands stretching from the sea coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The [illegible] will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the 1st of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made,

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
KEMP P. BATTLE.
J. M. HECK.
B. P. WILLIAMSON.
June 22d, 1865. 34-1m

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc.

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18-4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

BROWN & MOCK

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4, MURPHY'S BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF OUR OLD CUSTOMERS and the public generally are invited to call and see us. We have a small lot of goods, and shall continue to receive additional supplies, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash and country produce.

We will also receive and sell all classes of goods and country produce consigned to us at reasonable commissions, and make prompt return of sales when goods are disposed of.

J. D. BROWN,
A. J. MOCK.
Salisbury, N. C., June 30, 1865. 39—dt

R. R. CRAWFORD, OF N. C. J. B. LAURENS, OF VA.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

AND

MORE COMING!

AT

At R. & A. Murphy's Old Stand.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS

HAVE this day associated themselves together, for the purpose of conducting an

AUCTION, COMMISSION,

AND A GENERAL

Merchandising Business,

in all its branches.

Will sell at Auction at our Store all species of property: will also attend the sale of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,

CROPS, &C., &C.,

in any part of this country; will receive and

SELL ON COMMISSION

any and all articles, and promise to make prompt returns for all sales: will

BARTER GOODS

FOR

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

We will try to keep such

GOODS

as will suit the times, will buy often, and give our friends the benefit of any decline in prices. We will also buy for any who will favor us with their orders and will make such advances on produce as the times will admit of or as we may be able.

We solicit a call from all, and hope to be able to please, as well as profit you.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.
Salisbury, N. C. June 15, 1865.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

NOTICE.

A LIST OF BONDS STOLEN FROM A Iron Safe at the Depot in this place, on about the 12th of April 1856.

Ten North Carolina State Bonds of $1000 each numbers and date as follows:

Bond No.	324	Date, Jan.	1st,	1856.	Coup. payable
"	581	"		1860.	[Jan. & July
"	153	"		"	"
"	580	"		"	"
"	325	"		1856.	"
"	387	"	July	1858.	"
"	810	"	Oct.	1859.	April & Oct
"	817	"	"	"	"
"	2853	"	April	1855.	"
"	408	"	Oct.	1858.	"

Also—Six Virginia State Bonds of $1000 each

Bond No.	4923	Date	Jan. 3,	1853,	Coupons payable
"	150	"	July 1,	1851,	[Jan. & July.
"	13711	"	Jan.	1861.	"
"	4026	"	" 3,	1853.	"
"	4343	"	"		"
"	10190	"	July 1,	1854	"

Three of the Virginia State Bonds, Nos. 402 4343, and 10190 are known to be in the possession of a person in this town. Any other person having any of these bonds in their possession, will be doing but an act of justice in restoring them to me. All persons are hereby warned from trading for these Bonds or Coupons, as application will be made for their reissue.

MRS. T. O'B. BRANCH,
of Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury, N. C., June 28, 1865. 39—d10t

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH.
Salisbury, July 1, 1865. tf-42

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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THE SOUTHERN

EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20—d1m.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of May last, notice is hereby given to all debtors and creditors of the firm that Jacob E. Moose, has all the books and claims of the firm in charge, is hereby authorized to make all settlements for the firm and all persons holding claims will present them to him, and all parties indebted will make payment to him, and his receipts shall be good in all cases appertaining to the firm business.

C. A. HENDERSON.
JOHN H. ENNISS

je1-1m

NEW DRUG STORE!

J. H. ENNISS, formerly of the firm of Henderson and Enniss, respectfully announces to the public that he is now opening a new

DRUG STORE

in the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Sill, where he has for sale an assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.,

and will be pleased to see his friends and customers. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Drugs sold low for cash.

Salisbury, May 29, 1865—dtf14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS being dissolved the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand in the name of Henderson & Schafer, who have on hand an assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

DYE STUFFS, OILS, &c., &c.,

to which they expect soon to make large additions.

They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at all times, and will do their utmost to furnish them with pure medicines at the lowest rates possible.

C. A. HENDERSON.
F. C. SCHAFER

je1-1m

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20
Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

GRAND EXCURSION!

FREE PASSAGE TO

PERKINS & BARROW'S

NEW VARIETY STORE,

IN DR. HALL'S BRICK BUILDING,

NEXT TO

To Mrs. Jenkins' Corner, Main st.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

We beg leave to state to the good people of Salisbury, and surrounding country, that we have just received one of the finest stock of

GOODS,

AND THE

GREATEST VARIETY

that has been seen in Salisbury, N. C., for a number of years. Every one will be pleased with them, and the price.

We have a large and fine assortment of **HATS** for Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies Hats beautifully trimmed in the latest fashion.

Jewelry, Glass Ware, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

place your hats upon your heads and start immediately if you wish to get a good bargain in Ladies' fine

CONGRESS GAITERS,

Balmorals, Buckle Shoes, Cloth and Leather Gaiters, Gents' fine calf Boots, Heavy Boots, Congress Gaiters and Oxford Ties. Boys and Girls fine cloth Gaiters, Congress and Kld, Coarse Boots and Shoes for farm hands.

CALICOES,

Handkerchiefs, linen and cotton, all sizes, Ladies fine white hose, Gents' half hose, fine white linen bosom shirts, cotton and woollen shirts, travelling bags, carpet bags, suspenders, paper collars, all sizes, Ladies' gloves, buttons, toilet-soap, tooth-brushes, extract for the handkerchief, flavoring extracts, pomades, hair oil, fine cologne, pocket knives, hair brushes, combs of all kinds, pocket-books, pins, pens and ink, lead pencils, spool cotton, all numbers, cravats, memorandums, and a fine assortment of

CROCKERY WARE

Canned Fruit, Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Sardines, Condensed Milk, Golden Syrup, Prepared Mustard for table use, Raisins, Ground Ginger, Cheese Blacking & Brushes, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

PERKINS & BARROWS.

June 30, 1865. 41—d2w

HEAD QUARTERS,

A BIG BUSINESS.

BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DONT.

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markets of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

Done in the latest and most

FANCY STYLES,

Either in town or country. ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
Salisbury, June 21, 1 mo.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

MICHAEL BROWN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Baker, near the Boyden House, in connection with the same he has a

SPACIOUS WARE HOUSE,

for the reception of any produce consigned to sell or forward to other markets.

MICHEAL BROWN.
Salisbury, June 14, 1865. 28-dtf

GROCERIES &c.,

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment for the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding.

HE ALSO HAS

ON hand, a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c. ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy, any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.
Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

D. G. WORTH. N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE SOLICITed and orders for merchandise carefully solicited.

June 30, 1865. 41—d2wpd

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

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DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

WANTED.

A NUMBER ONE TANNER and FINISHER, for two or three months, who can come well recommended, will be paid liberal wages. Apply at the BANNER OFFICE.

Salisbury, July 3d, 43—2w